[XXIII^d. YEAR.] THE [N^o. 1185.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1768.

MONACO, *February* 15.

BY the Treaty of Peace with Corſica, it is ſaid, that the Genoeſe are to acknowledge that Iſland to be free and independent; that the Corſicans are to evacuate Capraia in Favour of the Genoeſe; and that the Port of Boniface is to be in Poſſeſſion of the Corſicans, on Condition of their making an annual Payment to Genoa of 30,000 Livres.

LONDON, *March* 1.

Letters from Peterſbourg, dated Jan. 28, ſay, "We learn from Moſcow, that when M. Pfarſky, Reſident of the King of Pruſſia, preſented to her Imperial Majeſty lately a Memorial ſoliciting the Enlargement of the Four Priſoners of State, the Empreſs replied, That as ſhe had not cauſed them to be arreſted, but upon ſolid Repreſentations, and only for the Welfare of the Republic, the very ſame Reaſons obliged her to detain them; whereby there will be more Safety for the Dyet, and greater Hope of re-eſtabliſhing the Peace of the Nation; inſtead of which, if ſhe ſhould conſent to ſet them at Liberty, it would rather be abandoning the State to them, than reſtoring them to it."

It is talked that Two Regiments of Foot, on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment, are ſoon to be embarked for North-America.

March 5. We are informed, that the next new Parliament will meet early in the Month of May next, for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

March 8. This Day the following Bills received the Royal Aſſent by a Commiſſion, previous to his Majeſty's going to the Houſe of Peers, on Thurſday, viz.

The Bill to raiſe 1,900,000l. by Annuities and Lottery, for the Service of the preſent Year.

The Bill to amend and render more effectual, in his Majeſty's Dominions in America, an Act of this Seſſion, for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, &c.

The Bill to continue ſeveral Acts for the better encouraging the Whale-Fiſhery.

The Bill for more eaſy and effectual Recovery of the Penalties and Forfeitures inflicted by Acts, relating to the Trade and Revenues of the Britiſh Colonies in America.

The Bill to encourage the Trade to Newfoundland.

And alſo to ſeveral other public and private Bills.

March 10. By Letters from Paris, an Account is received of the Death of the Queen of France; upon which Event, it is ſaid, that City was ſurrounded by the Soldiery, to prevent the Emigration of the Manufacturers, which has uſually been very great there on occaſion of long Mournings.

We are informed, that an Engliſh Gentleman of Diſtinction, who arrived laſt Thurſday from Calais, declared that he was detained there by the Governor a Fortnight, and not ſuffered to depart; all his Papers examined, and Letters opened; that he diſpatched an Expreſs to Paris, who returned with an Order for his Departure, under the King's own Hand, upon which he was permitted to go: But many others (among whom were Three German Counts, and Two Engliſh Couriers from Lord Rochford) were detained. That many Conjectures were formed, and great Uneaſineſs appeared concerning the Cauſe of ſuch extraordinary Proceedings; but none, not even the Governor himſelf, could account for it. Some thought of the Clergy, others of the King; but all agreed that the Death of the Queen, which was expected, could not produce ſuch an Effect. —The true Cauſe of which was, however, waited for with great Impatience.

A Letter from Lancaſhire ſays, "To ſuch a Degree has Faction raged here, that had all the Ships in the adjoining River, been Men of War, and had bombarded the Town, the Windows and Doors of every Houſe, of both Parties, could not poſſibly appear in a more ruinous and ſhattered State. But, at Preſton, the Scene is ſtill much worſe, where laſt Week an unthinking Mob (computed at about 3000) entirely demoliſhed and levelled ſeveral good and genteel Houſes, together with the Popiſh Chapel. In other Places they have broke to Pieces all Sorts of Houſhold Furniture; whereby great Numbers of People in that neat and beautiful Town are not only reduced to the laſt Extremity, but alſo ſeveral have loſt their Lives, and others are dangerouſly wounded and maimed in oppoſing them. Such are the dire Effects of the preſent Mode of Election. On the Whole, it is very difficult to gueſs which Party in Lancaſter will, at the General Election, prove victorious: At preſent they ſeem nearly on a

It was currently [illegible] Monday, that ſome good News was arrived [illegible] from the Eaſt-Indies; in conſequence of which the Stocks roſe Four per Cent.

March 11. On Wedneſday next is the General Election for Members to repreſent this City in Parliament, John Wilkes, Eſq; intends offering himſelf a Candidate, having purchaſed his Freedom of this City for that Purpoſe, in the Worſhipful Company of Joiners, and paid his Money, as cuſtomary, in the Chamber of London, in order to be admitted into the Freedom of London, next Tueſday, at a Court of Aldermen.

The Gentlemen who have given one Guinea for one Hundred, as call'd for, Wilkes is returned for the City of London, have now inſiſted themſelves at Twenty-five Guineas, from paying that Sum; ſo great is the Expectation of his ſucceeding; and we hear that a reſpectable Aldſ——n of the City intends to ſupport his Intereſt.

It is alſo ſaid, the Letter to a great Perſonage was preſented by the D. of N. and a Permiſſion of Return was granted, upon Condition that there is no perſonal Appearance at O——t.

We are informed that many Hundred Liverymen have determined to give John Wilkes, Eſq; their ſingle Votes, as the only effectual Means of ſerving him.

The Bets run high at the Weſt-End of the Town, that Mr. Wilkes will be returned one of the Members for the City of London.

BOSTON, *April* 25.

To the PRINTERS of the BOSTON GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

You are deſired to publiſh the incloſed. Yours,

A FARMER.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is impoſſible for me to expreſs the reverential Gratitude, with which I receive the very great Honour, you have been pleaſed to confer upon me by your late Letter.

The Rank of the Town of *Boſton*, the Wiſdom of her Counſels, and the Spirit of her Conduct, render, in my Opinion, the Approbation of her Inhabitants, ineſtimable; and therefore I ſhall ever place this Teſtimony of it, among the chief Bleſſings of my Life.

Love of my Country engaged me in that Attempt, to vindicate her [illegible] and aſſert her Intereſts, which your Generoſity [illegible]ght proper ſo highly to applaud; and if [illegible] Labours prove uſeful to the good People of [illegible]onies——A Glory! beyond which my Ambition never wiſhed to riſe——I am perſuaded that this happy Effect muſt flow from the Influence and Luſtre beſtowed upon them by your favourable Notice.

Never, until my Heart becomes inſenſible of all worldly Things, will it become inſenſible of the unſpeakable Obligations, which, as an American, I owe to the Inhabitants of the Province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, for the Vigilance with which they have watched over, and the Magnanimity with which they have maintained the Liberties of the Britiſh Colonies on this Continent.

May the ſame ſacred Zeal for the common Welfare, the ſame Principles of Loyalty to our excellent Sovereign, of Affection to his illuſtrious Houſe, and of Duty to our beloved Parent Kingdom, which have uniformly actuated and guided your Colony, animate and direct every other, ſo that at length that Union in Sentiments and Meaſures may be firmly formed, which as you, Gentlemen, moſt juſtly obſerve, "is ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary for the Security of the Whole."

Amongſt my warmeſt Wiſhes, theſe will ever be—— that the Province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* may rejoice in a perpetual Proſperity; that the Town of *Boſton* may always flouriſh with a Dignity becoming the Capital of ſo very reſpectable a State; that the Purity of her Intentions, the Prudence of her Deſigns, and the Vigour of her Actions, may conſtantly confound the Machinations of her Enemies; and that the Virtues of her preſent Inhabitants may be tranſmitted down from Age to Age, that ſo the lateſt Poſterity in theſe Colonies, may never want faithful Guardians of American Freedom.

Pennſylvania,
April 11, 1768.

A FARMER.

"*To the very reſpectable Inhabitants of the Town of*
"BOSTON."

May 2. The late Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives has received a very genteel Letter from the Speaker of the Houſe of Burgeſſes in Virginia, in Anſwer to the circular Letter of the Houſe, written in the laſt Seſſion of our General Aſſembly, which got to Williamſburg in good Time, as their Aſſembly was to ſit in a few Days. *Their Principles of Liberty*, it is ſaid, *are ſo well eſtabliſhed, and the Tendency of the late Acts of Parliament impoſing Duties and Taxes on the Colonies are ſo manifeſt, as to leave no Doubt but they will approve of the Meaſures taken, and readily concur in the Plan propoſed for the Support of their Conſtitutional Rights.* Their noble, timely and ſpirited Reſolutions in the Year 1765, *ſo ſatisfactory to the People of America*, afford abundant Reaſon for us ever to reſpect *that* Province, and to ſpeak of them in the ſame Terms in which the Honourable Gentleman is pleaſed politely to mention *this*, "*as very vigilant and reſolute Guardians of American Rights.*"

ANNAPOLIS, MAY 19.

On Tueſday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province, meets here.

Since our laſt the Captains MAYNARD and SMITH from LONDON, arrived here, but have brought no late Advices.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS *omitted this Week, for Want of Room, ſhall be inſerted in our next.*

TO THE PRINTERS.

Ridiculus mus.

Parturiunt montes, naſcetur ridiculus mus.

The poor little captive Mouſe hath ſqueak'd from a Pitch Barrel.

Ecce iterùm Criſpinus, &c. eſt mihi ſæpe vocandus
Ad partes, monſtrum nulla virtute redemptum
A vitiis, æger, ſolaque libidine fortis. JUV.

Once more *Criſpinus*, call'd upon the Stage,
(Nor ſhall once more ſuffice) provokes my Rage:
A Monſter, to whom every Vice lays claim,
Without one Virtue to redeem his Fame.
Feeble and ſick, yet ſtrong in Luſt alone.——

CRUEL it wou'd be, *Good, honeſt* IAGO, to ſift [illegible] from this the ſmalleſt Particle of thy good Nature, wou'd *make thee, poor indeed!*——As the Reader muſt at length, diſcover'd, that a *bad* Life hath diſabled him to Reproach, his Reſolution that a *future good one ſhall* refute all perſonal Invective, is very praiſe-worthy and laudable. Let us then not deſpair of his Amendment of being him diſcard ſome, at leaſt, of his moſt diſguſting Indecencies; for no one can be quite regardleſs of the World's Cenſure, who does not deſerve——But whatever his preſent Reſolution may be, I fear that certain Vices have enter'd too deeply into his Habit, to be ſubdued at once. His Self-gratulations on ſuppoſed Victory, unleſs they allude to his Reſolution of becoming a *new Man*, of acquiring Knowledge in Things commendable, and caſting off his Arrogance, ſmell too rankly of that inordinate Vanity, which hath been ſo generally offenſive. When he plumes himſelf upon a Triumph over Objections he has not [illegible] to anſwer, he lays aſide the Maſk he had prepar'd for Diſguiſe. The wretched Effuſions of his *Doggrel Muſe* can ſcarce pretend to the Character of an Amuſement, eſpecially when he tells us in a Note, that his *Moral Letter* was actually written, and prepar'd for the Preſs, the Week after *C. D.*'s Compoſition appear'd, and therefore even before his Madrigals were publiſhed, except thoſe admirably modeſt ones, applied to himſelf, about his *ſacred Name*, &c.——Craftineſs is a deſpicable Quality, and undoes itſelf. He who acts by it, can't always be diſguiſed, and when detected, he becomes impotent by arming every one againſt him.——If Illuſtrations of this Remark were neceſſary, certain Veſtrymen, as well as others, cou'd furniſh them.——I have, indeed, been informed, that the Exclamation "Hear him——Hear him"——is not unfrequent in the Houſe of Commons, either to check the Forwardneſs of an Impertinent, or to remove the Interruption given to an agreeable Speaker; but I have alſo heard it, in more *private Aſſemblies*, where a *very rude Fellow* has made an Uproar, not only with the utmoſt Exertions of his Voice, but with clapping his Hands, and knocking the Floor with his Heels, and have obſerv'd that his Turbulence generally proceeded from *Tipſineſs*.—Under ſome Delution, the *Byſtander* certainly was. The Gazette was all ſilent—the Impreſſions of the Types did not vociferate —whence then the Tumult, that was to be aſſuag'd? "Vain Phantaſy, as light and thin of Subſtance as "the Air!" The *Byſtander* miſconceiv'd his real Situation, and what ſo deluſive as *Tipſineſs*?——Drunk!—— Oh fy——not drunk, but *tipſy*, by which I meant that Degree of Exhiliration from an extraordinary Bottle or Bowl, that makes a Man (very little inclined to Decency at any Time) totally forget his Function, the Place and Company he is in, and betray a ungovernable Pruriency in his eternal Alluſions *circa cæcum*—Indecorums, which dull ſtupid Sobriety takes Care to avoid.

To the Term *Drunkenneſs*, different Men might annex different Ideas.——Some might think, when you charge another with being drunk, that he was diſabled from walking or ſtanding.——To avoid Miſconſtruction, I uſed the Word *Tipſy*, in which Condition, the *Byſtander* may not only ſtand and walk, but dance too, and talk very——ſhrewdly, eſpecially to the Women, and laugh very heartily at thoſe Flaſhes of his Wit, that Modeſty is apt to relent.

If a Member of the Houſe of Commons, for aught I know, I might ſuffer the Rebuke of Interruption, but if the Conſequence wou'd only be, "my not being able *to hear my own Ears*," a temporary Suſpenſion of ſuch an *ordinary* Uſe of that Organ, wou'd not be very terrible.

Who ſaid the Parſon was a *Whoremaſter?*——I never heard of his keeping W——s——They are *expenſive* Baggages, and he is *extremely frugal*.—There is indeed ſomething in my former Letter, about *ſweet pretty Mulattoes*, a Phraſe, that ought not to offend the Ears of him, whoſe Mouth has ſo often pronounc'd it.—It is an *high* Taſte, and ſometimes *diſaſtrous*, unleſs the *Byſtander* "has been greatly belied, even by himſelf."—*C. D.* probably will never turn *Father-Confeſſor*, nor will the *Byſtander* need his Aſſiſtance in that Character, for a *Mother-Confeſſor* will ſerve his Turn.

"The Parſon, ſays he, has *never yet* been ſeen in "Liquor, or *detected* with a W——e."——The Perſon, who aſſerts this, muſt, to be ſure, have been *very long* and *intimately* acquainted with him; but this Perſon is *not* the Parſon *himſelf*. We pretty well know, that no one *here*, was acquainted with him, before he came among us, except one, who nobody can imagine affects the Character of a Sage or the Law, a Canoniſt, and a Poet.——We know too, that he has been here but a ſhort Time, and that his *ſacred Name*, notwithſtanding the Celebrity of it, had not reach'd us before *he brought it with him*. Who then can this *Byſtander* be? How

One of the Byſtander's *Mottos, to his Third Letter, is,*

Semper ego *Auditor tantum; nunquamne reponam,*
Vexatus toties——

This was properly ſaid by Juvenal, *in the Introduction to his* Firſt *Satire, but applied to the* Byſtander's Third *Letter, it is a Blunder as big as a* Bull, *and ſhews the Tenuity of the Man's Genius, when he cannot even furniſh a Motto with tolerable Propriety. But perhaps he may intend it for a* modeſt *Acknowledgment, that alſo he had written Two Letters before, he had ſaid nothing. I acknowledge the Weight of the Plea, and dare ſay it may be equally allowed where the whole Courſe of Fifty Letters more, ſhou'd be offered the Public with that Number, and ſtill we may go on with* Auditor tantum's *and* nunquamne reponam's, *&c. &c. &c.*

perplexing the Question? No Wonder that I shou'd have employed "so many Fetches" to fathom this deep "Secret."——But let the *Byſtander* be the Parſon, or his Genius, or who you pleaſe, he has given us a pretty Argument, which ſhews how uſeful the Study of the Law is, and at the ſame Time recommends itſelf ſtrongly to Sinners by its Convenience. *De non apparentibus, et non exiſtentibus, eadem eſt ratio*——*You can prove no more from Things that don't appear, than from Things that don't exiſt*——But the Parſon has not been *detected* with a W---e, therefore, &c.

Do what you will then, unleſs you be taken (according to the Lawyers Phraſe) *in the Manner*, and nothing can be prov'd againſt you.—The moſt laſcivious Language, and indecent Behaviour, not to be awed by the Gravity and Cenſure of the old, nor check'd by the Scorn and Contempt of the young, yea the *Confeſſion of the Party himſelf*, whilſt *ſmarting* in Conſequence of the ——Vice, are no Proofs. "The Parſon has never yet been *ſeen* in Liquor."——This Aſſertion, I gueſs, muſt be founded upon the Doctrine of an eminent Caſuiſt, who tells us, that "if a Prieſt be ſeen in *any* indecent Action, we ought to account it a Deception "of Sight, or Illuſion of the Devil, who ſometimes "takes upon him the Shape of holy Men, on purpoſe "to cauſe Scandal."

If I had my Religion ſtill to chuſe, deplorable indeed wou'd be my Condition, unleſs I had a better Guide than this Parſon.——A real, ſincere Chriſtian, not only without one Virtue, but deformed all over with Vice, wou'd be the greateſt Prodigy, and his Documents wou'd probably fail in working my Conviction, when his Actions evinced, that he never felt the Influence of one divine or moral Truth.——When AUSTIN endeavour'd to bring the *Britons* in Conformity with, and a Submiſſion to, the Juriſdiction of the Pope, they applied to an Anchorite for his Advice, who anſwer'd, that as the Eſſence of Religion conſiſted in Love and Union, if AUSTIN was an holy Man, and ſent of GOD, they ſhou'd follow him; but if not meek and lowly, they ſhou'd judge him not to be his Diſciple, who taught Men to know his Yoke by the Meekneſs and Humility of thoſe, who bore it. AUSTIN having treated theſe People with an Haughtineſs, oppoſite to the meek Spirit of the Chriſtian Religion, they were deaf to all his Arguments, and their Refractorineſs gave Occaſion to a Prophecy, he utter'd with great Vehemence, that "ſince they wou'd not accept the Word of Life, they "wou'd ſuffer Death by the Hands of the *Engliſh*;"——which was afterwards fulfilled, tho' the Power and Influence he had over the *Engliſh*, and the implacable Malice he bore againſt thoſe, who had *impiouſly* denied his Authority, and profanely judg'd of him from his *Actions*, and not his *Profeſſions*, may ſeem to account better for the Confidence of the Prediction, and the Correſpondency of the Event, than the real Sanctity of his Character, and his Pretences to Inſpiration.——I ſhou'd be very ſorry to ſee a certain *Parſon* here, poſſeſſed with the ſame Power and Influence, and the ſame Malignity that now harrows up his Soul, leſt he ſhou'd turn Prophet too, and do *more than declare*, that he thinks it wou'd be a right Courſe to cut off the preſent rebellious Coloniſts, and re-people *America!*——Who the Perſon deſigned is, that he has deſcribed to be one, who, "tho' he will not allow a Diſpenſation, will not refuſe Abſolution, &c."——I ſincerely declare I can't form the leaſt Gueſs, becauſe I know none, to whom the Parſon can be ſuppos'd to allude, that it, in any Degree, ſuits; and perhaps this Paſſage, for he is very ingenious in the Art of Calumny, was intended to exerciſe the Conjectures of the Reader, and that he expects, from their Variety, the *Chriſtian* Satisfaction of bringing *many* under the Imputation, or his View may be to take off a little of the Odium, that attends his own Character, by attributing ſome of his Defects to others.——It has been obſerved, that it all Men were as great Philoſophers, Orators and Poets, as *Newton*, *Locke*, *Demoſthenes*, and *Homer*, the Terms *Philoſopher*, *Orator* and *Poet*, wou'd be diſcharged out of Language, for, tho' poſſitively uſed, they are comparatively underſtood.——As it wou'd be with Accompliſhments, ſo wou'd it be with Vices, and if all Men were ſuch as the *Byſtander*, we ſhou'd loſe the Terms *Profligate*, and *Vicious*. Hence the favourite Maxim, that "all Men are Raſcals" which at leaſt eſtabliſhes a Truth, the greateſt *Pyrrhonian* will hardly doubt, that he, who advances it, is one.

The *Byſtander* was prudent in not attempting a *methodical* Anſwer, but wou'd have been more prudent, if he had not attempted any. None ever ſuſpected his Strength, to be *Herculean*, or that any Thing wou'd become cleaner from his Hands. "*C. D.* ſays he, opens "with obſerving, that the greateſt Objection to his "(the *Byſtander*'s) Diſſimulation, is the Folly of it, "when not concealed." After having made that, which was a *Relative*, a *general* Obſervation, and ſuppreſſed the Words, *if he does not attempt to pick any one's Pockets by foul Tricks*, he proceeds with great Propriety to his Strictures.——This, ſays he, is Nonſenſe, "or worſe:" Why Nonſenſe? Is not Diſſimulation often detected? Have you not yet felt this, or are you harden'd into abſolute Inſenſibility?—Why was *my* Obſervation worſe? Did I not *plainly enough* expreſs my Deteſtation of your Fraud? And do you think you have palliated it by adding to your other foul Tricks, one more, in miſrepreſenting a Paſſage in my Letter, in order to take Occaſion, from your Suppreſſion, to vent a little impotent Slander, or a puny Witticiſm, and diſplay the Extent of your Erudition, in the *hackney'd* Story of the *Spartan* Boy?

I am no Advocate for Hypocriſy, but yet I muſt tell the *Byſtander*, that in ſome extremely bad Caſes, it may, like Dr. *Storck*'s Medicines, be proper.——A certain Nobleman having a Living in his Gift, Parſon *F*—— applied to his Lordſhip for a Preſentation, but his Lordſhip objected to the *Parſon*'s Pretenſions, that he was not wicked enough.——Struck with Aſtoniſhment at the unexpected Imputation, how, ſaid *F*——, not wicked enough, my Lord! Where is the Man that can out-ſwear, out-lie, out-drink, or out-whore me?——"'Tis very true, replied his Lordſhip, you are *F*—— a very wicked Fellow; but there is one Vice you don't practiſe. What can that be, ſaid *F*——;——*Hypocriſy*, Mr. *F*——, *Hypocriſy*. Your other Vices, without this, are not only hurtful to yourſelf, but to the World too from the Contagion of bad Example. Turn Hypocrite, and you'll go to the D---l, without carrying ſo much Company with you.

When I reflect upon the Abolition of the Writ for *burning of Heretics*, I always join with Lord *Hale*, in his *Laus Deo* (Praiſe be to God)——The Word *Heretic* was of a very extenſive Meaning, and, by the bye, of a very fluctuating one too. The *Lollards* were deem'd to be *Heretics*, becauſe they thought it not meritorious to go in Pilgrimage to *St. Thomas*, or to *St. Mary* of *Walſingham*, &c. Even a *Parſon*, as pious and moral as the *Byſtander* himſelf, might be in Danger of *Comburation*, were this Writ now in Force, if unhappily obnoxious to the Malice of prevailing Power, and, eſpecially, if an officious *Sideſman* ſhou'd diſcover, that he carried into his Deſk, or Pulpit, VOLTAIRE's *Dictionnaire Philoſophique*, tho' undoubtedly a *very harmleſs good kind of Book*.——Let not then the *Byſtander* expreſs any more Regret, at the Loſs of this *Perſuaſive* to Orthodoxy. It might indeed give him exquiſite Delight to ſee certain *Mecreants* roaſted; but ſhould the Fire be re-kindled, he is not ſure, but it might, before extinguiſhed, ſcorch himſelf.—Dr. *Ayliffe* ſays, the *Canon Law* reckons no leſs than Eighty-eight different Sorts or Species of *Hereſy*. How many wou'd the Net of *Hereſy*, with Gloſſes and Conſtructions overſpread!

The Word *ſtooping* inſtead of *ſtopping* having occurr'd in my printed Letter, tho', with other *Errata*, it was taken Notice of in the next Paper, and the *Byſtander* was informed by the Printers, before the Publication of his laſt Letter, that they would repeat, in an Advertiſement, the Notice; yet the literal Slip was to be inſiſted on.——What, give up the mighty Advantage! Loſe ſo favourable an Opportunity of ſhewing the Extent of his Parts, and the Brilliancy of his Wit, in a ——tiney Pun!——No, the Game was too noble for a Bird of his Pounces to forego!——It was a Triumph juſt ſuited to the Sublimity of his Genius!

The Word *inferiorem*, inſtead of *ſuperiorem*, tho' the mere Miſtake of the Printers, (as they have very truly and candidly acknowledg'd to the Public) who were directed to print the *Byſtander*'s *Interpolation* from the Note to his *own* Letter, has been the Source too of great Exultation.——Such Inadvertencies, he vainly hopes, may be ranked with his Miſquo[illegible], calculated for the infamous Purpoſe of impoſing upon the Public.—But permit me to examine this Paſſage of the *Byſtander* a little more minutely, and we ſhall find it replete with thoſe Ingredients, which ſo remarkably diſtinguiſh all his Productions, *Impudence*——*Folly*——*Knavery*.——Having taken Notice of *inferiorem* inſtead of *ſuperiorem*, he proceeds thus; "Mark the Ingenuouſneſs of *C. D.* "He firſt *groſſly abuſes* the *Byſtander* for a *Blunder*—— "That *Blunder* is his *own*, and he has Grace enough "to *acknowledge it in the next Gazette*." Here he wou'd make the Reader believe, that the Fault I found with his Quotation, from *Godolphin*, was his inſerting *inferiorem* inſtead of *ſuperiorem*; and then, after attempting to fix this *Blunder* upon *me*, he flatters himſelf, his Readers will be ſuch blind Dupes as to believe, that my whole Charge of Interpolation, being confin'd to this ſingle Word, is effectually refuted.——But, if the Reader will caſt his Eye upon this Paſſage of my Letter, he will at once ſee, that I don't charge the *Byſtander* with what he calls a *Blunder of mine*, but with a *groſs premeditated Piece of Fraud* of his own, in making *Godolphin* ſpeak of the *Churches of Maryland*, and lay down Rules for their Government, in a Book which was written before any *Churches* were eſtabliſhed in the Province. It is againſt the general Tenor of his ſpurious Quotation, as far as it regards the *Churches of Maryland*, and not againſt any particular Word that my Objection lies, ſo that here we have him again at his old Trick of *miſrepreſenting*.—But not to dwell too long upon this Point, I will juſt call upon him to ſhew;

I. *That I have groſſly abuſed him for a Blunder*, in inſerting the Word *inferiorem*, for *ſuperiorem*, whereas it makes no Part of my Charge, as has been fully ſhewn.

II. "That the *Blunder* was *mine*," whereas the direct contrary appears, by the poſitive Teſtimony of the Printers, already publiſhed.—

III. "That I *acknowledge* the *Blunder* to be *my own* in the *next Gazette*."——The Paſſage in the Gazette ſtands thus:—"*In our laſt Gazette*, in the Papers firſt "ſtruck off, the following Errors in the Piece, ſign'd "*C. D. eſcap'd the Preſs*," among which is the Error at preſent in Queſtion. Now this, I apprehend, is as expreſsly the *Acknowledgment of the Printers*, as Terms cou'd make it; yet this Man ſays, that it was *the Acknowledgment of* C. D. and has the Aſſurance to talk about *Grace*, at the very Inſtant he was uttering ſo *graceleſs* a Falſehood.

Here then, Reader, we find in the Space of about *Three* Lines, no leſs than *Three* groſs palpable Strokes of our Author's Mendacity, which, with a Multitude of ſimilar Inſtances, already produc'd, and not even attempted to be diſprov'd, may ſerve to ſhew how much he writes like a *Gentleman*.——After having fix'd upon me this *diſingenuous Blunder* in the Manner we have ſeen, he exultingly cries out——"Who deſerves the Pump and the Horſe-Pond, &c."——This being a Queſtion, improper to be decided either by you or me, I wou'd moſt willingly ſubmit it to any Twelve honeſt Men and competent Judges in the Province; and, *Parſon*, to ſhew you, that I deſire to take no Advantage of you, as a *Stranger*, I will give you Leave *to pick them about of your own Pariſh*.

I have again turn'd to *Littleton*, §. 431, and Lord *Coke*'s Comment upon it, and can find no more than I before diſcover'd and declar'd in my former Letter.

His Quotation from *Co. Lit.* 136, was, that "an Incumbent has an actual Freehold in the Church for his Life, from which he is not removeable but by a Courſe of Law, *according to the Practice of the Eccleſiaſtical Courts*."

I obſerv'd before, that *Co. Litt.* 136, treats on the Subject of *Villenage*. I alſo before turn'd to *Litt.* §. 136, and cou'd find nothing to countenance the Aſſertion; and I undertake to ſay, that it is neither to be found in the Book, nor is the Poſition true.

The Subſtance of *Litt.* §. 136, is, that if "Tenants, by *Frank Almoign*, fail to do Divine Service, viz. to make Oraſons, Prayers, Maſſes, and other divine Services, for the Souls of their Grantors, and of their Heirs, that Services reſerved on the Tenure are *not certain*, but may complain to their Ordinary or Viſitor."——That the *Byſtander* ſhou'd have read, and not underſtood *Litt.* wou'd not have been ſurprizing; but, that he ſhou'd inſiſt upon his Reference to prove the Aſſertion in his firſt Letter, ſhews an invincible Power of Face.——Even in the Caſe of this ſuperſtitious Tenure, if the Services reſerved, were *certain*, the Lord might diſtrain.——Whether certain or uncertain, the Power of Correction might be in the King, or in a Layman, if the Viſitor.——That an Incumbent is removeable by the Temporal Laws, in various Inſtances, it wou'd be unneceſſary to prove.

The *Churches of Maryland*, ſays he, tho' they exactly correſpond with Lord *Coke*'s Deſcription of *Donatives*, are yet *in the Act of Aſſembly, mentioned as preſentative*. It is not a very pleaſant Talk to have to do with a Man, who pretends to argue, and yet will not, or cannot advance his Principles, and draw his Concluſions.——A mere Dealer in Squibs and Scraps, who hopes to eſcape, like the Ink-Fiſh, in the Obſcurity he contrives.——In what do our Churches correſpond with the Idea of Donatives? Not, I ſuppoſe, on Account of the *Patron's Foundation* or *Endowment*, but becauſe an Appointment has all the Effects of Preſentation, Inſtitution and Induction, in the Caſe of a *Benefice Preſentative*. "The Act of Aſſembly, ſays he, ſpeaks of them as *preſentative*."——How ſo? Not ſurely in the Senſe of Preſentation, in order for Inſtitution. Our Churches are donative, *having Regard to the Ceremony, ſufficient to conſtitute an Incumbency or Plenarty*. They are *made ſo by the Act of Aſſembly*, by which they were founded, eſtabliſhed and endowed. Suppoſe the Act to be repealed, and we ſhall have no Church. Had the *Byſtander* kept up the Idea of the *Church of Maryland*, and not talked about the *Church of England*, he wou'd have avoided the ſtrange Abſurdities he has fallen into. The *Biſhop of London* once claimed the Juriſdiction of *Ordinary*, upon the *Byſtander*'s Principle of Law, under which *Pluralities are tenable*. Upon the ſame Principle, a Veſtry, it ſeems, claims the Right of Patronage, and this Principle being admitted, it might be contended, that there is not a Church or Incumbent in *Maryland*.—When old Foundations are weaken'd, and Land-Marks remov'd, the Inconvenience of diſcrepant Opinions is to be expected.

"Preſent to a Veſtry!" What does the Inſinuation mean? Do any Veſtries claim the Power of Inſtitution? The Word *preſent*, is uſed in the Act in a very proper Signification, tho' differently from the Import of it, when applied to *Benefices Preſentative*.——Here the *Byſtander* may exerciſe his critical Acumen with as much Self-complacency, and as much Abſurdity, as he did on the Word *Admiſſion*. He may tell us, that Lord *Coke* defines Preſentation to be the Act of the Patron, offering a Clerk to the Biſhop for Inſtitution, and inſiſt that the Word *preſent*, muſt have only *one* Meaning annexed to it, tho' capable of more, and that Meaning too which will make it Nonſenſe, when there is another that will make it Senſe.

The Words "preſent, induct, or appoint," in the Act, are ſynonimous, a very common Thing in framing of Laws. Lord *Macclesfield* obſerves, that the beſt Rule, in the Conſtruction of a Statute, is to obſerve the Will of the Legiſlature. In the caſe of a Donative, if the Patron be diſturbed, the Writ runs, that he may be permitted to *preſent*, and the peculiar Nature of the Caſe is afterwards ſet out. Sir *H. Spelman* obſerves, that "this Form ſhews the antient Method of Inveſtiture before the Decretals, and increaſing Authority of the *Canons* gained upon the Laity—that the Word *preſent* denoted no more than the Patron's ſending to, or placing an Incumbent in the Church. To *preſent*, imports the ſame as to *give*, ſo that to preſent a fit Perſon to the Church, was all one with giving the Church, or conſtituting or appointing in the Church, a fit Perſon.——So, in the caſe of a Biſhop, the Words of the Writ are——*that he be permitted to* preſent."—*Preſentation* therefore, (*Selden* ſays) when Inſtitution was not practiſed, meant the ſame with "*Donation* and *Inveſtiture*." Here then can be no Difficulty in fixing the Meaning of the Word *Preſent*, in our Act. The Will of the Legiſlature is plain, that the Miniſter *preſented*, without other Ceremony, ſhall be entitled to the Benefice. The Donation and Inveſtiture are thereby compleated. Inſtitution is not, nor can be practiſed.——It may not be amiſs, however, *as a Caution*, to take Notice, how this Practice of Inſtitution ſprang up, and expanded itſelf.——"When a Benefice was to be conferr'd upon a *mere Layman*, who, *as ſuch*, was incapable of it, he was, as *Blackſtone* obſerves, preſented to the Biſhop to receive Ordination, who was at Liberty to admit or refuſe him; but, when a Clerk *in Orders*, was to have the Benefice, he was inveſted by the ſole Donation of the Patron, 'til about the Middle of the 12th Century, when the Pope and the Biſhops endeavour'd to introduce a kind of Feodal Dominion over eccleſiaſtical Benefices, and, in conſequence thereof, began to claim and exerciſe the Right of Inſtitution *univerſally*, as a ſpiritual Inveſtiture." This Inſtance may ſerve to ſhew how neceſſary it is for the Laity to be vigilant, and to reſiſt with Firmneſs, the firſt Advances to *eccleſiaſtical Incroachments*. At firſt the *Canons* were, inſidiouſly, ſaid to be—*Neque Leges humanæ, nec divinæ, ſed Documenta quædam* (neither human nor divine Laws, but Precepts only.——After the *Canons* had been received, the Te[illegible]as changed. They became *Legei Legum, Legis ſa[illegible]* (the moſt ſacred Laws to be obſerved before all other.) To them the Authority of Princes, and the Rights of Nature, were to crouch. *Gregory* adviſed *Auſtin* to move *cautiouſly*.——"Let them not, ſaid he, ſee all we aim at, leſt we gain nothing—let the Fountain be open'd, and the Stream will not fail us."

The Word *induct*, in the Act, tho' it implies a precedent Inſtitution, in the caſe of a *Preſentative* Living, is alſo proper in that of a *Donative*, in which there is no Inſtitution. What has been already obſerved, proves it; and moreover, the Form in an Appointment to a Donative, when conferr'd by the Patron, without having any Concern with the Ordinary, runs properly in this Manner: "I A. B. have given and granted, and by the Tenor of theſe Preſents do induct B. A. into the corporal Poſſeſſion of ſuch a Church. 1 *Burn* 532."

He repeats his Definition from Lord *Coke*——"Adm[illegible] when a Biſhop upon Examination admits

a Clerk as able," and then with great Acuteneſs aſks, "if this be an *intentional* or an *actual* Admiſſion?" If this be not impertinent, the *Byſtander* is a decent Man. The *Admiſſion*, of which Lord *Coke* ſpeaks, is only of the Biſhop's Allowance of the Clerk's Fitneſs to ſerve, but does not confer the Cure, Inſtitution being neceſſary for that Purpoſe, *Admiſſion* being only an intermediate Step, or, as the Phraſe is, *in Ordine ad*, is ſurely *intentional* in reſpect of the Clerk's Title to the Cure or Benefice: But, what *Triviliſm* is it, when a Word is capable of various Significations, to ſhow *one* Signification, and that too an *impoſſible* one *here*, becauſe relative to a Biſhop's Act, and then contend, that however the Word be introduced, whether alone, or in Company, whatever the Subject, wherever the Place, the Propriety of it muſt be tried by an Explanation in a *particular* Inſtance *only*?

He has given us too, a moſt ridiculous and nonſenſical *Definition* of an *Advowſon*, and had the Aſſurance to palm it upon *Lord Coke*, in high Derogation from the Reſpect and Veneration, which have been always paid to that great Oracle of the Law.—I thought the Office of a *Definition* was to explain a Subject by its Kind and Difference; but it is plain, as I obſerved in my former Letter, *this* wou'd take an his Horſe, as well as an *Advowſon*. Shou'd a Man define a Square to be a Figure, contained within Lines, it wou'd be a gentle Correction of his abſurd Forwardneſs, to tell him, that his Square might be a Triangle.

How miſerably has he marr'd Mr. *Pope*, by his Parody.——*Pope*'s *Serjeants* complimented each other with the Talents of thoſe Two great Lawyers, Lords *Cooper* and *Talbot*, in their Profeſſion; in whoſe Place the *Byſtander* has as properly put Lords *Chatham* and *Camden*, the former of whom is no Lawyer, and poſſeſſes a Species of Eloquence, very unſuitable to the Bar, as he *modeſtly* has put himſelf in the Place of Mr. *Murray*, the preſent Lord *Mansfield*! Whether he felt, at the Time, any Compunction for former Scurrilities, or meant only to tickle his Vanity, by arrogating to himſelf the Wit and Elegance of Lord *Mansfield*, is very problematical. *The Byſtander's Wit!* No ſuch Matter. Petulance and Obſcenity paſs for Wit with fewer People than his Vanity allows him to perceive. But he is not only a Wit, and a Poet that revels with the Muſes, a Sage of the Law, a Man of ſacred Virtue, *&c. &c.* but alſo an *inquiſitive Naturaliſt*; tho' having, perhaps, juſt been reading Dr. *King*'s *hiſtorical and chronological Account of the* CONSECRATED CLOUTS, his Reſearches in this Way, have been very ſingular, and the *extreme Eagerneſs* of his Curioſity, at the ſame Time that it cou'd not but raiſe the Admiration of others, was enough to bring the Bluſh into the Cheeks of *even newly imported Africans*.

If the Word *give*, be uſed in the Senſe of *ſend—communicate*——in the *Bible*, by what Logic will the *Parſon* prove me to be a "*narrow minded Wretch*," for applying it in the *ſame* Manner, that will not prove him to be a *wretched Divine*. "But is there no other Idea of "giving?" Yes, but not applicable to that Paſſage. Why then the Queſtion?—Why, that he might vent a little impotent Malice, and flouriſh with *Two ſtolen Verſes*. Surely, when the *Wretch* wrote this Paſſage, he muſt have been ſomething more than *tipſey*; he muſt have been ſtrongly under the Influence of his *Inſpirer*—ALE, for ſuch an Inſtance of groſs Blundering, can hardly be aſcrib'd to the mere Force of his *natural Stupidity*.——

He ſpeaks of *Parſons*, who can't read *in any other Book* than *their own*; but it ſeems, I have a *Parſon* to deal with, who can't read *even in his own*. In return for his Prayer, I muſt give him my Advice——that he may ſtrive to be more honeſt, decent and ſober——ceaſe his impudent Boaſts of his Merit, and of the public Voice in his Favour, when he knows himſelf to be infamous, and the Object of univerſal Deteſtation——to ſuch a Degree deteſted, that he can ſcarce enter the Doors of Six Families in the Province, without Intruſion, and dares not even ſhew his Face in *his own Pariſh*——employ a few Hours now and then in reading his own Bible, tho' he ſhou'd neglect his favourite *Dictionnaire*, that he may avoid the Shame of not knowing when the *Bible* is quoted, whether the Reference be juſt or not, and of ſhuffling and cutting, leſt he ſhould *acknowledge* what is not there, or deny what is——ſhew ſome Reſpect to modeſt Women, and ceaſe to inſult them with obſcene Ribaldry; and becauſe they diſcountenance it in public, inſinuate that they are wanton in private.

The Sight of an *Elephant, dancing a Jig*, wou'd, doubtleſs, be very droll; but don't you think it wou'd be greatly heighten'd, if the Tune were played by a *Monkey on his Baſs Viol*?

How ſatisfactorily does he get over the Charge of miſquoting the Act of Aſſembly? Not by denying it, nor by attempting to juſtify his pretty Argument about Right and Remedy; but by breaking out into this impotent Exclamation, which proves juſt as much as one of his *Ballads*.——"What a Diſtinction between the "Words *Petition* and *Deſire*!" It was your Buſineſs, Mr. *Byſtander*, when you were quoting the Act, to give the very Terms of it, and not to ſubſtitute a Word of your own, of a Signification ſubſtantially different, and then make it the Foundation of an Argument, which totally perverts the Senſe of the Act.——But let us purſue him for a Moment, whilſt he trips it along with his Exclamations, in the pretty mincing Style of a Chambermaid——"What Streſs upon the Term "*adjacent*!" Which he inforces with this *irreſiſtible Argument*——"One of the moſt contemptible Ideas, as "Lord *Chatham* ſaid, of *Virtual Repreſentation*, that "ever enter'd the Head of Man!" How unbounded is this Man's Aſſurance! He knows the general Opinion of the Lawyers, as well as of other judicious and diſcerning Men, to be againſt his pretended Conſtruction of the Act, and yet has the Inſolence to contradict *them all*, with the utmoſt Contempt, without being able, or even attempting to produce the leaſt Shadow of an Argument, in Support of his Pretenſion.——"What a "Fuſs to find a *Biſhop* when the *Incumbent* will do as "well!"——Softly——Do what?——*Certify?*——He can no more *certify* than *John Noaes*. If he applies, he will have juſt the ſame Credit given to him, as another wou'd have, and no more. Well, but *as to the Chancellor's Power of fining and impriſoning*——not even a Squib for it!——Where are the *Veſtries*, that wou'd be *Ordinaries, Patrons and Incumbents*? It is an old Saying, that Wits have ſhallow Memories, but there is another, that certain *very inventive Folks* ought to have good ones. How has he ſupported his Repreſentation of the Caſe *between the Diſſenters and the City of* London? How juſtified his Conduct, as *Principal* of the Veſtry, in attempting to diſpoſſeſs a Member of his Seat againſt Law, and to fill up the Vacancy *by Surpriſe upon the Pariſh*? How has he explain'd his nicking an *&c.* to a Paſſage from *Gibſon*? *Ne verbum quidem*, not one Word. Perhaps, in the laſt Inſtance, he had heard of *Littleton*'s great Knack at an *&c.* and ſo had a Mind to try his Hand, and it muſt be allow'd his *&c.* was a very *pregnant* one.

In a former Letter, he aſſert[illegible] that "Sideſmen, "otherwiſe Queſtmen, otherwiſe Veſtrymen, are certain Perſons *choſen in each Pariſh*, as Aſſiſtants (ex-"preſsly ſo called in ALL the Law Books) to the "*Churchwardens*."——In my Remarks, I gave a ſuccinct Account of the different Offices; and now for his Proof of what ALL the Law Books ſay——"*Godolphin* ſpeaks of them as ſynonimous."—How?—Why, in abridging a Law Caſe, he ſays, that "the "Churchwarden's Gift of Goods without the Conſent "of the Sideſmen *or* Veſtry is void." There muſt be ſomething very much amiſs in a Man's Brain, who can argue, that becauſe Sideſmen and Veſtrymen have a concurrent Power on one Subject, therefore they are the ſame in all Reſpects!——Becauſe an Acknowledgement before a Counſellor *or* a Provincial Magiſtrate is good, therefore a Provincial Magiſtrate is a Counſellor.

Sideſmen were originally appointed by the Biſhops to give Information of the Diſorders of the Clergy and the People.—By Can. 90, they were afterwards elected by the Miniſter and Pariſhioners, or, on their Diſagreement, appointed by the Ordinary.——They were attendant on the Spiritual Court—they took an Oath directed by the Canons.——The Office of Veſtrymen is merely temporal. It is a temporal Right, incident to Property, or chargeable Reſidence, if general; if ſelect, is temporal alſo, ariſing from Preſcription, which is of temporal Cognizance only. They are not by their Office to attend the Spiritual Court——They are bound to no Canonical Qualification.——Whether a Perſon be, or not, a Veſtryman, is a legal Queſtion, determinable only by the temporal Laws, and he has a legal Remedy in the temporal Courts, ſhou'd he be obſtructed, whether by the *Principal*, or any other in the Exerciſe of his Right. I have dwelt the longer upon this Circumſtance in my former Letter, not only in Conſequence of my general View of ſhewing what Kind of Man this adventurous *Byſtander* is, but to obviate what ſeems to be his Drift——to bring Veſtries into the Predicament of Officers, *ſubordinate to Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction*.

His Quotation from *Godolphin*, which I preſent once more to the Public, in a Note below *, "outdoes his uſual Outdoings."——Such an impudent Attempt to impoſe upon the Public, raiſed my Indignation, and I ſpoke what *that* dictated. How wou'd the *Byſtander* palliate the Forgery?——"A Veſtry, ſays he, had ſet "up a moſt abſurd Claim to a Right of Preſentation, "by Lapſe of Time."——What Veſtry?——Is he to be allow'd to advance a new Falſehood, to juſtify an old one?——"*Godolphin* ſays, the King can't be bound "by Lapſe of Time, and the Lord Proprietary's Name "was added *upon the Credit of this Syllogiſm*, *Lord* B. "ſtands *loco Regis*, in Reſpect of this Government, "therefore *Lord* B. cannot be bound by Lapſe of "Time."——Is there the leaſt Intimation given of a Syllogiſm in his former Paper? By what Mark is the Reader led to diſtinguiſh between the genuine Words of *Godolphin* and the *Byſtander*'s Intermixtures? Tell us, Mr. *Byſtander*, if you had intended a *Forgery*, in what other Dreſs you cou'd poſſibly have palm'd it upon the Public?—But if you had intended *honeſtly*, you wou'd have quoted the Paſſage from *Godolphin* juſt as it ſtands in his Book, and then applied your *Syllogiſm*. "*The* "*Proprietor's Name*, ſays he, was added." Was nothing more added but the Proprietary's Name? If he had confined himſelf to the Subject of Lapſe, it wou'd have been ſufficient to have mention'd a common Patron of a Donative who is not bound by Lapſe of Time. This wou'd not have ſerv'd the Purpoſe. The Churches in *Maryland* were to be ROYAL Donatives; the *Supremacy* was the Point to be inſiſted upon—why? Becauſe to be attended with the *Power of Diſpenſation*. On this Ground, the Aſſertion that "Pluralities are tenable "by Laws, the Effect of which no Act of Aſſembly "can ever invalidate," was to be ſupported, and not a Non-Entity to be impugned. *Supremacy* in the *Church of England* (which he contends the *Church of Maryland* to be) veſted in any *other* Perſon than the King!——Has he not taken the Oaths? Has he forgot the 39 Articles?——I gave a Hint on this Suggeſtion, which ſeems to have been taken, and the Evaſion only ſhews what extreme Folly and Impudence will attempt. But, ſays he, "ſtrictly ſpeaking, a Reference unleſs marked "*above*, relates only to the neareſt Sentence."—Let any Man but dip into any Book whatever, nay, even into this very *Byſtander*, wherein a Quotation is made from BURN's *Preface*, and he will at once ſee the Falſehood and Abſurdity of this Aſſertion.——But let his Rule be taken for granted, pray what is the *neareſt Sentence* to his Reference mark'd below? Why it is this—"The King, or Lord Proprietary, cannot be bound by Lapſe of Time, becauſe of *their Supremacy*"—But tho' this Remark does not ſerve one Purpoſe, he ſeems to hope, that with a little Miſrepreſentation, it may ſerve another;——if it ſhou'd not whiten, it may blacken.——"The Treatiſe on Peerage, ſays he, is referred to, in "the Middle of the 8th Page of a certain Compoſition; "who wou'd think, it was meant to extend two full "Pages *verbatim*, without any further Acknowledge-"ment?——I underſtand nothing of ſuch a Fineſſe "to catch the Admiration of the *Vulgar*. When Men "of no Invention and great Reading ſit down to write, "we muſt pardon long Quotations, tho' they may not "always chuſe to acknowledge the Obligation."

When it was imputed to *Terence*, that his Plays had been written by *Lelius* and *Scipio*, he was ſo agreeably flatter'd by the Suppoſition, implied by the Reproach, that what he had compoſed was not beneath their Pens, that he ſuffer'd it to prevail without Contradiction; and if no one was concern'd in the *Parſon*'s Aſſertion, but the Perſon levelled at, I ſhou'd not animadvert upon the Falſehood and the Folly of the Suppoſition. But it may be of Uſe, and falls in with my Deſign, of exhibiting to the Public View this buſy Incendiary in his juſt Lineaments and Complexion, and therefore I ſhall remark, that his Aſſertion is, in the firſt Place, falſe, and his Surmiſe that the Author, by a Fineſſe to catch *vulgar Admiration*, meant to paſs, for his *own Invention*, what was tranſcribed from another's Compoſition, is an Abſurdity too groſs for Folly, not unfuriate by the utmoſt Malignity, to have fallen into. The Reference, *in Reſpect of a Quotation*, is in [illegible] mark'd *above*, tho' with *Reſpect to the Page*, in the [illegible] *of it*. What precedes the Mark is the Author's, and not taken from the *Treatiſe on Peerage*. How then does the Original extend thro' Two full Pages? Yet this has been aſſerted by the Parſon! It is impoſſible for any one to look into the Original, without obſerving the Uſe that had been made of it; how far the Sentiments and Language of it, how far the former were endeavour'd to be inforc'd or applied more cloſely to the Subject, and the latter was varied.

The Reference was made, not only for the Sake of *Acknowledgement*, but alſo (what was of more Conſequence) of *Authority*. As the Tranſcript begins *at* the Place marked, and *not before*, ſo it ſtops in the Middle of the 14th Line from the Mark in that Page, and the Language is varied, whether for the better or the worſe, is not the Queſtion, before the Middle of the 14th Line. What follows in this Page is the Author's own, as is alſo what occurs in the next Page, 'til the Precedents are quoted, when the Original is reſumed 'til the Precedents, contracted within a ſmaller Compaſs than in the Original, are ſet out, and then the Author proceeds, "A Reflection naturally ariſes from the *Inſtances cited*, &c."

It is ſtrange that a Man ſhou'd lay down a Rule, that a Reference, *unleſs* marked *above*, ſtrictly ſpeaking, relates only to the *neareſt* Sentence, and yet found a Charge upon the Obſervance of that very Rule.——To guard, however, againſt this Abſurdity, he ſpeaks of the *Middle* of the Page; and, by the Manner of his Charge, being compar'd with his Rule, wou'd have an Inference drawn, that is directly falſe, (that what is above the Mark of Reference, was tranſcrib'd from the *Treatiſe on Peerage*) for where the Mark is, *there* the Original is introduc'd, and *not before*.

To ſuppoſe, that the Author (had he not expreſsly declar'd what in Fact he did, that the *Inſtances were cited*) intended they ſhou'd paſs for the Product of *his own Invention*, when their whole Force and Weight depended upon their *not having been invented by him*, juſtifies what I obſerv'd in my former Letter, that when the Parſon is *tipſey*, he attempts to paſs the Excretions of his diſturbed Brain, under falſe Quotations of Law, and under the Character of a Poet, the Compoſitions of others, not diſtinguiſhing what is the Subject for Invention, and what not. Every one wou'd ſuppoſe, that Tranſactions about the Years 1284—1295—or 1361, were not in the Time of an Author, who wrote in 1765, and, if not Forgeries, that they were extracted from ſome Memorial, and therefore that they cou'd not be intended to paſs for *his own Invention*. The Byſtander has ſhewn, that a Man may *invent* what he has cited for Precedents; but that any one, when he cites Precedents, which are only of Weight *as ſuch*, ſhou'd deſign to paſs them as the Creatures of his Imagination, no *ſober* Perſon cou'd ſuggeſt.

Had the Materials, moreover, not been of ſuch a peculiar Nature, as to preclude all Idea that they were meant to paſs as *invented*, the Concealment was extremely ill contriv'd. To intend Deceit, and yet point out the Means of Detection, by a Reference that no one cou'd turn to, without perceiving it at firſt Bluſh, wou'd have betray'd the Folly (not to be imputed to the Parſon) of an *unpracliſed Sinner*.

How juſt is the Obſervation, that good-natur'd Men often forgive thoſe, who injure them; but the malicious, never thoſe, whom they have injur'd—that Civilities conferr'd upon the worthleſs, are ever productive of their moſt malignant Enmity—too ſordid not to ſolicit and receive Favours, too impotent to return them, too profligate to be grateful for them.

"The *Queriſt*'s Queſtion was ſilly"——Why? Becauſe as I told him in my former Letter, it was too powerful for his Skill in Reaſoning. But, however it might appear to a *Witling*, ſome very great Men ſeem to have held different Opinions upon it.——According to Sir *John Davis*, "An Appointment to a Donative cannot be for *Years, or at Will*."——Lords *Hobbart* and *Vaughan* held, "that when a *Benefice* is conferr'd, whether by Preſentation, *&c.* or by Grant, the preſenting or granting for a *limited* Time, ſhall not hinder the Miniſter's holding for *Life*, as in the Caſes of Attornment, *&c.*"——Lord *Holt* gave a different Rule——"that an Act done, under a Power with an Intention to effect what would not correſpond with it, would be totally void."——But why not a Vacancy? You have indeed ſaid, that "Pluralities are tenable, notwithſtanding our Act of Aſſembly." But what have you proved?——Declare yourſelf explicitly——Lay down your Principles, draw your Concluſions. I wiſh to bring you to the Point——You ſhall be fully anſwered, and ſhewn to be what you are, as ignorant as vain and inſolent.

"Damn'd Canon Law!"——Indeed! and in the Public Street too! Oh horrid! Enough to make the *Parſon* ſwear even in Print, "damn'd crabbed perhaps" ſays he.——I preſume the Impiety was not vented in the *Day-time*, or the aggravating Circumſtance wou'd have been added.——"From the Judge of an *Eccleſiaſtical Court*" too!——Well, there is ſome Comfort in that, becauſe we may be ſure the naughty Word was not utter'd in *Maryland*, where, thank GOD, we have *no ſuch Perſon*.——What a Pity that the Writ *for Heretic-burning* is aboliſhed!——But how will the *Byſtander*'s Indignation be inflam'd, when he is in-

* *The Churches in* Maryland *are* Royal *Donatives, No Donation incurs a Lapſe, a Lapſe muſt be ad* inferiore *ad* ſuperiorem. *The King, or Lord Proprietary, cannot be bound by Lapſe of Time, becauſe of their Supr[illegible]*

who *heard it with their Ears* *, that the *Canons* were *blasphemous, ridiculous*, and *obscene*, and that this Reproach was suffered to pass without the Reprehension of the House.

I will now lay before the *Parson*, a Passage from *Bohun*'s Letter upon the *Abuses and Corruptions of Ecclesiastical Courts and Jurisdictions*, which I fear will be still more shocking to his *pious Soul*.——"I beg Leave," says my Author, "to conclude with the Words of a "late eminent Prelate of the Church of *England*, viz. "Dr. *G. Burnet*, Bishop of *Sarum*, who, in a familiar Discourse with me on this very Subject, freely declared, "*That the Canon Law and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, were originally derived from* HELL; *and that* THITHER *it ought to be sent again*: And, observing me to be somewhat startled at his Words, he continued thus: *A greater than I, even an* ARCHBISHOP, (naming *Grindal*) *was also of this Opinion*."——Courage, Mr. Judge, you will not be burnt for a Heretic, after all. An *Archbishop* and a *Bishop*, against a *little* Parson, are very comfortable Odds!——If *Hell* be the proper Place of Residence for this kind of Jurisdiction, I hope we shall have the Grace to keep it out of *Maryland*, and to look upon every little intriguing Wretch, who attempts the Introduction of it, not as a *Servant* of the *King of Kings*, but as a *Minister* of the *Prince of Darkness*.——After all, however, the *Judge* protests, he cannot recollect that any such Expression ever escaped him. But, let it however be granted, and he will have all the Comfort, which can be drawn from the Example of this *decent meek-spirited conscientious Pastor*, for thus is he said to have exclaim'd against a certain Vestryman, after the Defeat of his memorable Plot against the *Counsellor*:——"G-d d--n that stiff-necked Son of a B---h. By G-d "I believe I shall make nothing of him. I wish he was "in Hell!"——*What Intemperance of Expression!* From a Minister of the Gospel! Against one of his own Flock too, whose Soul he had in Charge! *In a Public-House too!*——Pity but he had *Two* Parishes!

Whether the *Judge does or does not read, understand, or learn*, others will determine. There are some Subjects, on which none but a Fool, with a Front of Brass, is forward in speaking, and then he is sure to expose himself. None but such a one wou'd boast of his *sacred Names, consign'd by Virtue and the Muse to Fame*——of the *Favours* of the Heathen God, called *Phœbus*——of his *Satirical Verses*, that like the *Iambics* of *Archilochus*, will drive an Adversary to Despair, and make him *hang himself*, &c. &c. &c. If Self-praise, and a Contempt of the just Censures of the World, are the true Roads to Fame, her Temple is barr'd against modest Merit and real Virtue, and open only to the most flagitious Part of Mankind.

"Pity he had not been thought too old to rise."—— *Hinc illæ Lacrymæ*.——Saucy Jackanapes! A fitter Subject for a Cudgel or a Horse-Whip, than for any other Notice.——

But "*G. D*'s Evasion," which the Parson's Case from *Vaughan*, when truly represented, will shew to be *no Evasion*. "If the Canon Law *be made* Part of the Law "of this Land, then is it as much the Law of the "Land, and as well, and by the *same Authority*, as any "other Part of the Law of the Land."——Here the Parson stops—But the Passage proceeds thus—"and "if it should not be the Law of the Land, then it hath "no more Effect than a *Law of Utopia*; therefore the "Canon Law, *in Force here*, is the Law of the Land."—The Quotation of *only Part*, was, I suppose, to make Amends for his *former Additions*; but the Trick intended, is upon the same Principle——*to impose upon the Public*, and deserves therefore to be exposed. What does this Case prove, but that the *Canon Law*, when made the *Law of the Land*, is what it is made to be—*Common Law*, if received and established by immemorial Usage——*Statute Law*, if enacted by the Legislature, and so wou'd the Laws of *France*, *Spain*, or *China* be, as well the *Canon Law*. Has it been received here? No——In the other Colonies? No——Established here by any legislative Act? No——It is then, as to us, the *Law of Utopia*.——

"It is universally held, says the *Bystander*, that the "*Canon Law* is binding upon the Laity, as well as the "Clergy of the *Realm*"——Certainly, when establish'd *by immemorial Usage*, or by *Statute*——This is only saying, that the *Common* and *Statute Laws*, are Laws. "The Laity and Clergy of the *Realm!*" He does not understand the Import of his Expression, if he means this as his Conclusion; and if this be not his Meaning, he has made no Conclusion at all. Is *Maryland* in the *Realm* of *England*?——Another Specimen we have of his *Scholarship*, is in the Word *Paramount*, where he tells us, that Lord *Baltimore* is declared, in the *Charter*, Patron *Paramount*. But the *Charter* talks no such Nonsense, it is the *Bystander*'s own. *Paramount* is a relative Term. If Lord *Baltimore* is Patron *Paramount*, pray where are the *inferior* or *subordinate Patrons?*

Burn observes, "that after the Abolition of the *Pa*"*pal Power*, there was no Branch of Sovereignty, "with which the Crown was more delighted, than "that of *Supreme Head* of the Church, on the Imagina"tion, that the Power, exercised by the Pope, was "annexed to the Crown, whereas only the *legal Juris*"*diction*, wrested out of the Hands of our Kings, was "restor'd to them. The *Pope* arrogated an Authority "superior, not only to the *Canon*, but the *Municipal* "Laws, and our *Kings* seem'd to consider themselves "as *Popes* in their Dominions. Hence one Reason why "a *Reformation* of the *Ecclesiastical Laws* was not effec"ted, their unsettled State being an Advantage to the "*Sovereign Power*. Hence the Office of Lord *Vice*"*gerent*, and after, of the *High Commission Court*; and "lastly, the *dispensing Power*, *the Civil Law* being the "common *Municipal Law* of all arbitrary States in "*Europe*, and the most arbitrary of our Kings have "given the most Countenance to it. The *Canon Law* "hath the *same Lineaments and Features, being framed to* "*render the Pope, in the Church, what the Emperor was in* "*the State*, both perhaps being more for the Ease of "the *Governing*, than the Convenience of the *Governed*."

What were the inherent Rights of the Crown, the legal Limits of Prerogative, before *Papal Usurpations* had diminished the Authorities of Royalty, as well as the Privileges of the People, is a Question of great Difficulty, on which a Man of real Knowledge, with even a *small* Degree of Modesty, wou'd speak with great Diffidence? Several Statutes were made in 25th—27th—35th of *Hen.* VIII.——the 3d and 4th of *Ed.* VI.——1st *Eliz.* with the View of ascertaining this Point, but none of them were carried into Execution, for the Reason intimated by *Burn*.

God. c. 28. §. 7. is, that *Collector*'s Abridgment, and not a distinct one, of a very long Case of Twenty-five Pages in the Original, and which too the *Bystander*, as usual, has thought proper to misrepresent, though, from his Ignorance of the Subject, not to much Purpose. The Words, *extensible over all subordinate Countries and Dominions*, are his own Interpolation, and he has taken Care to set his Mark of Reference to this very Passage, for the *honest* Purpose, no Doubt, of catching the Reader's Eye and Attention to it. To obviate the Impressions of his *Disingenuity*, it becomes necessary to state *God.* a little more distinctly.——"If a *Parson*, "says he, or *Dean* in *England*, takes a *Bishoprick* in *Ire*"*land*, the first Church is void by Cession, because "*Ireland* is a subordinate Realm, and governed by the "*same* Law, for, by *Whitlock Justice*, there is but *one* "*Canon Law per totam Ecclesiam*. Therefore wherever "the *Authority of the Pope* extended, whether in one or "divers Realms, the Cession wou'd happen. *Nemo* "*potest habere duas Militias, nec duas Dignitates, et est* "*impossibile, quod unus Homo potest esse in duobus locis, uno* "*tempore*. The whole *Spiritual Court* is but *one*, the "*Canon Law*, but *one*. *Dodderidge* Just. added—— "that the Law of the Church of *England* is not the "Pope's Law, but extracted out of antient Canons, "as well general as national. *Ireland* is a subordinate "Realm, and governed by the *same* Law, tho' before "*Hen.* II. they were several Realms, yet the Laws of "*England* were proclaimed by King *John*, and it was "made subject to the Laws of *England*."——To *Godolphin*'s Abridgment it is proper to add, *that the Canon Law had both by Adoption and Statute been established in* Ireland.

If the *Bystander* had confined himself to the Expression, *Church of* Maryland, and kept up the Idea, proper to it, we shou'd not have been pester'd with such a Profusion of Jargon; but, shifting his Style, and with this, varying the Idea, he has fallen into the Absurdity of drawing Consequences from false Principles.——In the Profession of *Faith*, or Articles of *Doctrine*, the *Churches* agree. In respect of *Discipline* or *Government*, they do not; but the *Canons*, contended for, are such as regard only the *Discipline* or *Government* of the *Church of England*, and consequently are impertinent to the Subject, *viz.* the *Church of Maryland*.——If the Principle cou'd be established, that *our Church* is the *Church of England*, subject to the *same* Canons, Laws and Statutes, the Consequence must extend much beyond what the *Bystander* has yet avowed. We must necessarily be subject to *Episcopal Jurisdiction*——*Spiritual Courts*, for the Exercise of it, must be established——*Spiritual Judges*, and the long Train of Ecclesiastical Officers, &c.——*Our Act of Assembly* become a dead Letter.——*Tithes* are Part of the Establishment, and wou'd be due——The *Clergy* wou'd be liable to the Payment of *first Fruits* and *Tenths*, and to the Observance of many Duties no one has ever yet attended to——Our Livings wou'd be subject to Lapse——*Presentations* wou'd be made to the *Bishop*; for the *Charter* confers only a Grant of *Advowsons* and *Patronages*, and of the Power to erect and found Churches, without a Syllable of *Exemption*——a Power too, that never has been exercised.——

The Case he refers to, was not understood by the *Bystander*, for the Rule laid down in SALKELD, that "if an uninhabited Country be settled by *English Sub*"*jects*, the Laws, which are their *Birth-right*, are there "in Force," does not extend to such, as are not convenient to their Situation and Condition.——BLACKSTONE, speaking upon this very Subject, says,—— "The artificial Refinements and Distinctions, incident "to the Property of a great and commercial People, "the Laws of Police and Revenue, (such, especially, "as are inforc'd by Penalties) *the Mode of Maintenance* "*for the established Clergy*——*the Jurisdiction of Spiritual* "*Courts*, and a Multitude of other Provisions, are *nei*"*ther necessary nor convenient*, and *therefore not in Force* "*in the Colonies*."

"Secure and maintain our Religion!"——What an Idea must this Man have of Religion, who wou'd make it depend upon *Canons*, and is solicitous for those only, because he weakly imagines, he cou'd hold a *Plurality* under them.

It wou'd be to little Purpose to enquire, what the *Acts* of 1692, and 1696, (or 1654) enacted, they having been long since repealed, or under what extensive Privileges of Toleration this *Colony* was planted, and grew 'til the *Revolution*, or whether the Establishment, to which those Principles gave Way, hath promoted or stopped its Growth. But how is the Establishment of the *Canon Laws* to be proved? Not by the Rashness of Ignorance, or the Arrogance of Effrontery. The *Ecclesiastical Law of England*, he contends, "is *declared* "to be in *full Force* in all its Parts, by the Acts of "1696, and 1725."——What will not this Man assert! There is not a single declaratory Word in either of the Acts referr'd to. That of 1696, has been long since out of Force, and the other relates merely to *Free-Schools*. But here his *Logic* is to palliate the scandalous Misrepresentation, as well as in his Quotation from *Godolphin*.——The Canons and Constitutions of the Church (of which some relate to Schools) are not to be infringed by the Visitors, in their Rules for the Master, Usher, &c. and therefore it wou'd be absurd, that they should not be in full Force in all Respects. The Principle is clearly this——One Law cannot be adopted, without the whole System. "The Law of "*England*, as Lord BACON observes, is as much mixed "as the Language;" and I believe the *English* have as much a Right to adopt a particular Law into their Polity, as a particular Word into their Language, without being obliged to change their whole System, or whole Language. That the civil Law has been adopted, is well known, but are the *English*, therefore, to say to their King——"Vobis summum Imperium in om"nibus Dii dedere, nobis Obsequii Gloria relicta est"—— *(Heaven has bestow'd upon you the Sovereign Rule in all Things; to us the Glory of Obedience is left)* "Quod Princi"pi placuit Legis habet Vigorem"——*(The Pleasure of the Prince, has the Force of Law)* "Imperator solus et "Conditor et Interpres Legis existimetur."——(The Emperor alone, is both the Maker and Interpreter of the Law.) The 12 Tables were collected from the Laws of *Athens* and *Sparta*; but whoever thought, that *all* the Laws of these Cities were *therefore* binding upon the *Romans*.

All *testamentary Business* is transacted here, in a Jurisdiction *all together Lay*, as it was in *England* (and still is in some Parts of that Kingdom) before *Papal* Usurpations had wrested it out of the Hands of the Laity, on this *pious* Reason "that *Spiritual* Men know best what is for "the Profit of the dead Man's Soul, and have more "Conscience to do Justice than the Laity."——If the dead Man was intestate, tho' he left a Family, those *Spiritual* Worthies seized upon his Estate, on the Pretence of disposing of it for *pious* Uses. A Will saved the personal Estate from the Ordinary's Clutches; but, upon this Circumstance, a Pretence was set up for drawing before him the Probate of Wills. A Writing, without more, was not sufficient; but it was to be proved to be what it imported. Who was to judge of this Proof? In all Reason, the *Ordinary*, who had more Conscience to do Justice, than a Layman. To prevent subsequent Disputes, an Act was proper to be done by the Ordinary. He therefore granted Letters, which testified the Executor's Power, and the Executor was to be accountable for his Conduct, under the Ordinary's Commission.——But Prohibitions, the Jurisdiction of Equity, and the *Statutes*, particularly of *Ed.* I. *Ed.* III. *Hen.* VIII. *Car.* II. have reduced the *Canon Law* on this Head, to very little Consideration, even in *England*, and if our Act of 1715, by the Word *Laws*, cou'd with any Propriety, be understood to comprehend the *Canons*, the Saving and Provision, in the *Act*, wou'd reduce them to a mere Shadow. Here, I suppose, his *Logic* is again to come in Aid——"Causes Matrimonial, Incontinency, Tithes, &c." are to fall under the Cognizance of the *Commissary General*.——For since he has Jurisdiction in *Testamentary* Causes, and the *Canon Law* is to be his Rule "how glaring an Absurdity," that he shou'd not have Cognizance of *Incontinency, Tithes* &c. ——If this was not his Meaning; why was the Note? Why the Inference from his Citation, that the Judge and Lawyers ought to be well acquainted with the *Civil* and *Ecclesiastical* Laws, as well as the *Common* and *Statute?* Why the Phrase, *Ecclesiastical Judge?*

To shew the blind Rashness of this Man, and how little aware he was of the Consequences of his own Doctrine, I wou'd just observe, that the 127th *Canon* has relation to the *various* Subjects, cognizable in the *Spiritual* Courts, and the *Commissary-General* can have no Jurisdiction, except in *Testamentary* Causes, unless because he has Cognizance of one Matter, he *necessarily* must have Jurisdiction in every other. If this be not his Meaning, nothing he has advanced is more impertinent than this Canon, *which is saying a great deal.*—

But how strange it is, that this Man should talk of *Canons*, and what they enjoin! By them, *Pluralities* are disallow'd, unless with Dispensation in Favour of Persons of *sublime Abilities*, of which, *without Doubt*, the Dispensation is a sufficient Proof. But where is this *dispensing Power*, under which the Parson shall receive the Benefit of a Tax laid upon the People, against the *express Terms of the Act?* Let it even be admitted, that, before our *Act of Assembly for the Establishment of Religious Worship*, &c. now in Force, the Canons had been adopted here, and *Pluralities* had been *tenable*, yet when the *Act* pass'd, with the Consent of the *Crown*, after having been framed in *England*, and sent hither; and thus the King and the People had concurred in a Law *against Pluralities, except with the Consent and Agreement of the Vestries of adjacent Parishes*, can any *sober* Person imagine the Act is now to be dispensed with? That a Tax imposed by the Act for *one* Purpose, can be diverted to *another?* In what wou'd the Difference consist, between levying Money upon the People *without their Consent*, and applying Money, granted by them, *against the Terms of their Grant?*——The *Bystander* was before called upon to answer these Queries, but has thought proper to decline the Task. Whenever he succeeds in it, I will venture to pronounce, that he will have the Merit of establishing the very Principle of the Stamp-Act itself.——

By the *Canon Law*, as well as by the *Common Law*, "Militans Deo non implicetur sæcularibus Negotiis—— "Clerici non ponantur in sæcularia Officia."——(One engag'd in the Service of GOD, may not be intangled in secular Affairs——Clerks ought not to be put into secular Offices).——"They ought to have nothing to "do with *temporal* Employments, especially of the Law; "for it is absurd and opprobrious for them to be *skilled* "in Decisions of Law-Suits."——But, says Dr. "*Ayliffe*, they fit in Ecclesiastical Courts, avoiding the Opprobrium, *because they are not at all skilled in the Laws*.

Blackstone observes, that the Clergy have peculiar *Exemptions*, and are *also* under peculiar *Incapacities*, in order that they may not be call'd from their Duty; and his Opinion is certainly just, "that they ought to have "a competent and honourable Maintenance, being an "Order of Men, separated from the rest of Mankind, "and *excluded from other lucrative Professions*, for their "Sake."——It is notorious, that our Clergy are much better provided for than the Parochial Clergy in any other Part of the British Dominions, in Consequence of an Act of our Provincial Legislature. Such of them, as conscientiously discharge their Duty deserve, and never

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* *It is true a great Theologian declared, that he cou'd prove the Quakers to be* Infidels——*What his Topics were*,——*whether that they wou'd not admit Tithes to be due of* divine Right——*look'd upon the Spiritual Courts to be Antichristian*——*refused to swear*——*Laid too great Stress upon good Works*——*cou'd not bring themselves to say*, my Lord,——*doff their Hats to him*——*we are left to guess. Tho' these* Infidels *might afterwards have observ'd, when this great Man was attainted of Treason, that their simple Affirmation wou'd have been of more sacred Obligation upon their Consciences than all the Oaths this Orthodox great Man took, were upon his, yet in general they are pretty moderate*——

* Blackstone *here makes a direct Distinction between* Exemption *and* Incapacity, *but I presume he is no Judge of the Law*——

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, MAY 19, 1768. [N°. 1184.]

fail of receiving the utmoſt Reſpect and Reverence from the People. The *Byſtander*'s Suggeſtions will hardly alarm the Clergy. They know, their Rights are ſecured by the moſt efficacious Sanctions, nor will they apprehend any Deſign of impeaching them, becauſe an unworthy Brother has been diſappointed of a Plurality, which he endeavoured to obtain, in Defiance of Law, and by the baſeſt Devices. They will hardly wiſh to ſee the Principle of diſpenſing with an Act of Aſſembly eſtabliſhed, and the Rights and Privileges of their Fellow-Subjects infringed, to gratify the Avarice of one of their Order, very much inferior to moſt of his Brethren in Knowledge and Learning, and to all in every other eſtimable Quality. I am not ſtriking at the Rights either of the Patron, or the Clergy, but defending both againſt the Attacks of Ignorance and Preſumption; for, on the Aſſumption of this Principle, that the Laws, Civil and Eccleſiaſtical, of *England*, are here in full Force, it wou'd be eaſy to demonſtrate this Conſequence, that we have not, and never had a ſingle Benefice in *Maryland*, that we have neither Patron nor Incumbent.——

I am, Yours, C. D.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE *Byſtander* has had the Effrontery to aſſert, that the *Public* Voice allows him to have written "like a *Scholar* and a *Gentleman*." This extraordinary Intelligence cou'd hardly be calculated for the Information of his Readers *here*; but a Stranger might be led, by ſuch Confidence, to ſuppoſe, that the *Perſon* cou'd not have had ſuch ſuperlative Impudence, as to tell his Readers, they had *applauded*, what they had *condemned*——that they had admired his *Knowledge*, when they had expreſs'd their Contempt of his *Ignorance*——had approved his *Manners*, when they deteſted his *Frauds*. But there is a certain Figure of Speech, explained by a *Monoſyllable* in the *Engliſh* Language, of which he is much enamour'd ——to ſuch a Degree, that even his *non mentiar (I will not lie)* will procure no Credit to his Aſſertions. ——Wherein has he diſplay'd his *Scholarſhip?* He has attempted nothing of the Kind, unleſs in his *Derivation* of *Archilochus*, in which his Ignorance has been ſufficiently expoſed. The moſt flattering Compliment that can be paid to *C. D.* by thoſe who are of Opinion the *Byſtander* has written like a *Scholar and a Gentleman*, is to be reckon'd a *Dunce* and a *Blackguard* Writer.——The Perſon he aims at, holds in the utmoſt Contempt *his Hints of ugly Conſequences*. He will perſiſt in acting upon his own Judgment, even if the Sacrifice, he inſolently threatens, were Ten Times greater. He diſdains to be directed by a *corrupt Sycophant*, who is intriguing *ſolely* for his own Intereſt, under the ſlimſy Veil of promoting the Service of his *Patron*, when all his Meaſures tend to embroil the Affairs of his *great Benefactor*, and to render his Government univerſally odious to the People. A due Execution of the Laws, a *Counſellor* may firmly ſupport, without "betraying the Truſt, or covertly attacking thoſe Rights he is ſworn to defend," notwithſtanding the baſe Suggeſtions of this reſtleſs Incendiary to the contrary.——

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Fauquier, *Capt.* William Maynard, *and to be SOLD, at a reaſonable Credit, with good Security, if required,*

A FINE aſſorted CARGO of EAST-INDIA and EUROPEAN GOODS, ſuitable for the Summer Seaſon; amounting to upwards of £. 1300 firſt Coſt. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to

DAN^L. WOLSTENHOLME.

May 10, 1768.

In the ELISABETH, *Capt.* CHRISTIE, *from* LONDON,

JOHN BOYD, DRUGGIST,

Has juſt Imported, and now ſells, at his MEDICINAL STORE, *in* BALTIMORE,

A Neat *and* General ASSORTMENT *of*

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

Among which are,

QUILLED Bark, fine *India* Rhubarb, Camphire, Muſk, *Engliſh* and *Spaniſh* Saffron, True Oil of Cinnamon,
Antimony, Brimſtone, and Saltpetre, by any Quantity, very cheap;
Painters Colours, and Dye Stuffs, of all Sorts;
Surgeons Inſtruments, and Shop Furniture;
Patent Medicines; Dr. *Hill*'s Balſams and Tinctures;
Court Plaiſter; Perfumery, and every Kind of Spice, *&c. &c.*
Medicine Cheſts, with ample Directions, *&c.*

N. B. My Prices are the ſame with thoſe of *Philadelphia*, if not lower. (2^m)

WILLIAM KNAPP,

WATCH and CLOCK-MAKER,

IMPRESSED with a grateful Senſe of the Favours he has received from the Gentlemen of this, and the neighbouring Provinces, takes this Method of returning his ſincere Thanks for the Countenance and Encouragement he has hitherto been honoured with; and, as he is ſollicitous to merit a Continuance of their Approbation, he has lately procured, at a very conſiderable Expence, a complete Apparatus, for the more effectual Execution of the different Branches in his Buſineſs, without which it is impracticable to give that Satisfaction he is ſtudious to render, and he is determined, by unremitting Aſſiduity, and the utmoſt Exertion of his Abilities, to juſtify and ſecure the Public Confidence.

It is with Concern he finds himſelf reduced to the diſagreeable Neceſſity of cautioning the Public againſt the *continued Roſcheries* practiſed by *many Pretenders* to the Buſineſs, whoſe Inabilities are too frequently experienced by the Employer, as heavy Charges inevitably follow, to rectify the *Errors* of thoſe *Tinkering Performers*, and the Mechaniſm of the Piece is often deſtroyed, beyond the Power of Art to repair.

He has, of his *own Make*, GOLD, SILVER, and PINCHBECK WATCHES, of the beſt and neweſt Conſtruction, finiſhed in the genteeleſt Taſte, ſome with Seconds in the Center, commonly called Stop-Watches, Eight-day and Alarum Clocks: The Qualities and Prices of all which are contrived to prevent Importation, as he flatters himſelf thoſe Gentlemen, who have already dealt with him, can teſtify, and ſuch as ſhall pleaſe to honour him with their Commands, will agreeably experience: The commendable Ardour which has been happily manifeſted for the *Promotion* of *American* Manufactures, induces him to hope for the Encouragement of all who are inclined to protect and countenance ſocial Induſtry amongſt us; and he doubts not but they will clearly perceive the Advantages of dealing with the Maker on the Spot, where they can previouſly examine what they purchaſe, and who will engage to keep his Work in Repair, at the trifling Charge of 3*s.* 6*d.* Annually (general Accidents excepted) He will receive and complete, with the greateſt Expedition, Orders either for Watches or Clocks, made on any Principle, and agreeable to any Faſhion, and will allow, in Exchange, the beſt Prices for old Watches and Clocks.

He will wait on any Gentleman in, or near this City, to repair their Clocks.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the POLLY, *Capt.* JOHN KILTY, *and to be ſold, Wholeſale or Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by the Subſcriber, in* Annapolis,

AN Aſſortment of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS: Amongſt which are fine Hyſon, Green, and Bohea TEAS. He has likewiſe a Quantity of Cotton and Thread Stockings, which he will ſell at a low Advance, together, or in Parcels.

THOMAS HALL.

N. B. A conſiderable Difference will be made in the Prices of Goods to thoſe who pay ready Caſh.

To be SOLD, by virtue of Deeds in Truſt, at the Town of Dumfries, *in* Prince-William *County*, Virginia, *on* Monday *the Sixth Day of* June *next, to the higheſt Bidder, the following Tracts of Land,*

ABOUT Four Hundred and Seventy ACRES, whereon Col. *Henry Peyton* now lives. This Tract lies in *Prince-William* County, within 18 Miles of *Dumfries* and *Colcheſter*, is level, the Soil good, well watered, joining upon *Broad-Run*, a conſiderable Diſtance; has a valuable Griſt-Mill upon it, convenient Houſes, and upwards of One Hundred Acres of cleared Land, in good Order for either Planting or Farming.

Two Hundred and Twelve ACRES, lying upon the ſame Run, about a Mile higher up; great Part of which, is valuable low Ground. There is alſo on this, a conſiderable Quantity of cleared Land, and ſeveral Houſes.

One Hundred ACRES, lying upon the Branches of *Lucky-Run*, in the ſame County.

One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ten ACRES, lying upon *Little-River*, in the County of *Fauquier*, on which is a large Proportion of Meadow Land, and not above 45 Miles from Navigation.

Two Hundred and Fifty-four ACRES, in the ſaid County of *Fauquier*, in which the ſaid *Peyton* is Tenant by the Courteſy. And

Two Hundred and Ninety-three ACRES, in the County of *Frederick*.

Twelve Months Credit will be given, the Purchaſers entering into Bond, with ſufficient Security. Five per Cent. diſcounted for ready Money.

(ts) CUTH^T. BULLITT.

May 17, 1768.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, in *St. Mary's* County, on the 2d of this Inſtant, an Indented Lad, named JAMES JOHNSTON, about 20 Years of Age, has been brought up as a Gentleman's Servant; he is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, is very fond of Liquor. He carried with him a new Duroy Coat, and Shag lapell'd Jacket, and different Changes of Linen. He alſo carried with him a bay Horſe, about 14 Hands high, with a bob Tail; paces, trots, gallops, and has a remarkable handſome Carriage, when in the Bridle.

Whoever ſecures ſaid Fellow, ſo that I can get him again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward, and the like for the Horſe.

THOMAS KEY.

May 10, 1768.

To be SOLD, at the Houſe of Arthur Charlton, *in* Frederick-Town, Frederick *County, on Thurſday the 23d of* June,

ABOUT Seventeen Hundred Acres of very good LAND, in *Frederick* County, between Captain *Evan Shelby*'s, and Mr. *Iſaac Baker*'s, and near *Conoccheague*. There are ſeveral Settlements on the Land; Either of the above Perſons will ſhow the Land, and a Plan of it will be left with Mr. *Bowles*, at *Frederick-Town*. The Land will be ſold in Parcels, as may ſuit the Purchaſers, and Credit given for the Purchaſe-Money, on Security and Intereſt.——I have ſeveral other valuable Tracts of Land in *Maryland*, and ſome in *Virginia*, which I will ſell, leaſe, or rent. For Particulars, apply to the Subſcriber, at *Upper-Marlborough*.

(2^m) STEPHEN WEST.

May 9, 1768.

ON the 30th Inſtant, will be run for, at *Pig-Point*, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TWENTY POUNDS Currency, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, the beſt of Three Heats, Three Times round the Ground to each Heat; Four Years old, to carry Eight Stone; Five Years old, Nine Stone; Six Years old, and upwards, Ten Stone, Saddle and Bridle included; the Horſe winning Two Heats, and ſaving his Diſtance the Third, to be entitled to the Purſe.

On the Day following, will be run for, over the ſame Courſe, the Entrance Money of both Days, with what other Money may be made up; on the ſame Conditions as the firſt Day's Race; the winning Horſe the firſt Day only excepted. Twenty Minutes will be allowed for Rubbing, between each Heat. The Horſes to be entered the Saturday before the Race, with Mr. *Richard Wells*, and to pay Twenty Shillings for the Firſt Day, and Fifteen Shillings for the Second Day, if a Subſcriber, if a Non-Subſcriber, to pay Thirty Shillings Entrance, for the Firſt Day, and Twenty Shillings for the Second Day; or, if entered at the Pole, to pay double Entrance. All Diſputes that may ariſe, to be determined by Judges appointed for that Purpoſe.—— The Horſes to ſtart between the Hours of One and Two o'Clock.

*** Three reputed Horſes to ſtart, or no Race.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, OUT-HOUSES, and LOT, near the Town-Gate, in this City. For Terms apply to WILLIAM CURRIE, Cabinet-Maker, and Stucco-Worker.

THIS is to give Notice to all Perſons, that JOHN ROWR, of FREDERICK County, by Bond, agreed to convey unto GEORGE FRENCH, all the vacant Land that ſhould be found upon a Warrant of Re-ſurvey, on a Tract of Land, called NANCY'S CONTENTMENT, lying in ſaid County, which Bond has ſince been aſſigned over to me the Subſcriber: I therefore hereby forbid all Perſons from purchaſing the ſame.

(3^w) JACOB FRENCH.

At SCHOOLFIELD, PRINCE-GEORGE'S *County*,

RANGER

WILL COVER at FORTY SHILLINGS Currency, and Two and Six-Pence to the Keeper.

Any Perſon who will bring 100 Buſhels of Oats, and Fifty of Bran, or even a leſſer Quantity, to SELBY'S Landing, ſhall receive Two Shillings for the Oats, if good, and Eight-pence for the Bran, if not muſty.

*** If not brought ſoon, it may poſſibly not be wanted.

May 5, 1768.

THE Partnerſhip of STEWART & RICHARDSON, being now expired, all Perſons indebted to them, are deſired to be as ſpeedy as poſſible in diſcharging their Debts, and ſuch who are indebted by open Account, and cannot conveniently diſcharge the ſame, are requeſted to ſettle by Bond or Note immediately; for which Purpoſe, due Attendance will be given, at their late Store, in *Annapolis*, by *Anthony Stewart*, with whom all Perſons are deſired to ſettle.

STEWART & RICHARDSON.

BENEDICT, *May* 2, 1768.

THE Subſcriber intending to GREAT-BRITAIN very ſhortly, requeſts all Perſons indebted to him, or himſelf and Company, (eſpecially thoſe who are indebted conſiderable Sums for Dealings in the Wholeſale Way) to be ſpeedy in their Payments, which may ſave them much Trouble, and will greatly oblige him.——All thoſe who are indebted upon open Accounts, and cannot conveniently pay at this Time, are requeſted to come in, and ſettle their Accounts, by Bonds, Notes, or otherways, to prevent Diſputes that often occur at ſettling open Accounts in the Abſence of one of the contracting Parties.

All Perſons having Claims againſt the Subſcriber, are deſired to bring them in, to be adjuſted and paid.——The STORE at BENEDICT, is to be continued, and regularly ſupplied, as uſual, under the Management of Mr. ROBERT YOUNG, who hath lately received a large and general Aſſortment of EAST-INDIA and EUROPEAN GOODS, imported from LONDON and GLASGOW; and will be ſold Wholeſale or Retail, on very reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco. Mr. YOUNG has alſo for Sale, WEST-INDIA Rum and Sugar—beſt VIRGINIA inſpected Pork, and a few Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter Caſks of genuine MADEIRA Wine, of the NEW-YORK Quality, of Vintage 1766, and is now ſelling at the very low Price of Forty-five Pounds Currency *per* Pipe, ready Money, and filled up when delivered: The Price of Hogſheads and Quarter-Caſks, in Proportion; *viz.* 22*l.* 10*s.* and 11*l.* 5*s.* He will ſhortly have Wine of ſame Quality, of laſt Vintage, which will be ſold for ready Money, or Bills of Exchange, as imported, at Coſt and Charges.——A Cargo of beſt Stove-dry'd ſmall white SALT, is daily expected, which will be ſold cheap, if taken from the Ship's Side, at BENEDICT.

The Subſcriber hath for Sale a choice Parcel of coarſe GOODS, juſt imported in the SHARPE, Capt. BRUCE, from GLASGOW: They amount to 576*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* Prime Coſt, clear of Charges; are well bought, as may be ſeen by the Prices and Quality of the Goods, and will be ſold a Bargain, for ready Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco:——They conſiſt of the following Articles, *viz.* Mens, Youths, and Boys Caſtor and Felt Hats, KENDAL Cottons, Oſnabrigs, Harns, and Tweel Sacking,—3-4 7-8 and 4-4 IRISH Linens, 9-8 brown and white IRISH Sheetings, SCOTS Dowlas, and Printed Cotton Cloth; 3-4 FYFE, and 7-8 GLASGOW Checks, 3-4 and 7-8 ſtrip'd Hollands and Bed-Ticks, Buckrams, Linen Handkerchiefs, Aprons of Lawn, Needle-work'd, Tartans, Writing-Paper, and Oſnabrig Thread:——SCOTS Plaiding, Mens Yarn and Plaid Hoſe, Mens and Youths Leather Breeches, Bearſkins, Duffils, Kerſeys, and low-priced Broad-Cloths, of various Colours, with Shalloons, Buttons and Twiſt, to ſuit them all.——Mens Saddles, Bridles and Surcingles, Pewter Plates, Diſhes, Baſons, and hard Metal Spoons; Twelve Dozen beſt SCOTS Snuff, Four Caſks 8*d.* and 10*d.* Nails, and a good Aſſortment of ſmall HARD WARE, too numerous to particularize.——If the Purchaſer of this Parcel ſhould want any additional Articles, he will be ſupplied with them from the General Aſſortment in Mr. YOUNG's Store, on the ſame Terms on which he buys the Parcel.

(tf) THOMAS CAMPBELL.

Alexandria, April 23, 1768.

Purſuant to the Laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. George Johnſton, *deceaſed, will be expoſed to Public* SALE, *on Monday the* 18*th of* July *next, on the Premiſes,*

THREE Lots of LAND, ſituate in the Town of *Alexandria*, with a good Dwelling-Houſe on them, upwards of 100 Feet long, and Six Fire Places below Stairs: Alſo another Dwelling-Houſe, 36 Feet long, with Two Fire Places, a Meat-Houſe, Milk-Houſe, Stable, Office, and other neceſſary Houſes, with a good Garden; the Whole encloſed with Pales and Brick: They front the River, and are defended from it by a Stone Wall, to which Boats and other ſmall Veſſels come, at a moderate Tide. At the ſame Time, will be ſold, a very elegant Silver Tea-Pot, Milk-Pot, and Stand. Long Time will be allowed the Purchaſer, upon paying down Part of the Money, and giving Bond, with good Security, to

SARAH JOHNSTON, Executrix,
(*2) GEORGE JOHNSTON, Executor.

Baltimore-Town, April 26.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That the Subſcriber intends to apply to the next General Aſſembly, for an Act, to enable her to ſell and diſpoſe of Part of the real Eſtate of her late Huſband——She once more requeſts the Favour of the Creditors for a State of their ſeveral Claims immediately, that ſhe may annex an Account of the ſame to her Petition.

(tf) MARY PHILPOT.

At *Schoolfield*, *Mount Calvert* Manor, *Prince George's* County, *Maryland*,

FIGURE

WILL cover this Season, Mares, Half Blood, and higher bred, at Four Guineas a Mare, and all below at Two Guineas and an Half, and Two and Six-pence to the Groom.——In *Heber*'s Book, on Racing, for the Year 1763, in Page 136, Old FIGURE is ſaid to be got by an *Arabian*, and in the ſame Book, for 1764, look for *Bowles* in the Index, you'll ſee FIGURE's Dam was got by young STANDERT. The Mares with FIGURE laſt Season, that did not prove with Foal, will be cover'd by him this Season, at Half a Guinea each. The Money to be ſent with the Mares, or paid before taken away.

Paſturage at Half a Crown per Week, and proper Care will be taken of the Mares.——It is preſumed to deſire thoſe to pay, who have hitherto neglected, for the Mares cover'd by FIGURE (and even by DOVE) will not be taken amiſs.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

May 2, 1768.

RAN away laſt Night from the Subſcriber, living in *Frederick* County, about Seven Miles from *Bladenſburg*, one WILLIAM SCOTT, an Overſeer, a Country-born fellow, full-faced well made Man, about Twenty-two Years of Age, Five Feet Eight or Nine Inches high: Had on, and took with him, the following Cloaths, *viz.* a *German* Serge Coat, of a red and white Colour, a Nankeen Jacket, a Pair of Breeches of the ſame of his Coat, a Pair of black Worſted Stockings, a Pair of Thread ditto, a red ſpotted Silk Handkerchief, a Linen ditto, a good Caſtor Hat, and ſundry other Things. It is ſuppoſed he took away with him a Convict Fellow, a likely well made Man, named WILLIAM ABBUTT, an Engliſhman, about Twenty-ſix Years of Age, Five Feet Eight Inches high, wears his own Hair, of a browniſh Colour, tied behind: Had on, and took with him when he went away, a *German* Serge Coat, of a Leaden Colour, white Fuſtian Jacket, a Pair of Oſnabrig Trowſers, Two *Holland* Shirts, and Two Pair of Yarn Stockings. They alſo took a dark bay Horſe, about Fourteen and an Half Hands high, in very good Order, and well made, branded on the near Shoulder, G. P, and on the Buttock, O, alſo on the off-Shoulder, I, and on the Buttock, A, has a Star in his Forehead, Bob Tail, fretted with Traces on the Sides, and is about Seven Years old; alſo a bay Mare, about Thirteen Hands Three Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder, I, and on the Buttock, A, about Five Years old, an old Saddle, with a good blue fringed Houſing, a Pair of Leather Bags, and a Broad-Sword. Whoever takes up the ſaid Fellows, and brings them to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Three Pounds Currency for each, and Twenty Shillings for each of the Creatures, paid by JOHN ADAMSON.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed they will change both their Names, and Cloaths.

Norfolk, in *Virginia*, *March* 23, 1768.

THE Subſcriber purpoſes (and hopes to meet with proper Encouragement, as he intends following a regular fix'd Rule in all his Tranſactions) to diſpoſe of, on Commiſſion, all kinds of GOODS and MERCHANDIZE, at PRIVATE and PUBLIC SALE, for CASH or CREDIT, the Commiſſion very reaſonable; let the Sum-Total be never ſo ſmall ſold for, the Commiſſions not to exceed Three *per Cent.* The Owners of the Goods giving in, in Writing, their Inſtructions, which ſhall be punctually adher'd to: If order'd to be ſold for Caſh, their Money ready, and Accounts to ſettle, in Two Days from the Concluſion of the Sale: If for Credit, Bonds and Notes ready to deliver in Three Days, and great Care no bad Debts are made. Goods wanted to be convey'd from any Port or Diſtrict, to another, by Way of *Norfolk*, will be received at convenient Wharffs and Warehouſes, out of the Veſſels, by Cranes, and back into Veſſels, in the ſame Order. Letters with, ſhall be duly anſwered, and one ſent with the Goods, a Copy of which may be ſeen in the Office, or remitted to the Owners, if at any Diſtance, making the Trouble and Storage Expence very moderate. Any kind of Buſineſs I may be employed in, ſhall be, tranſacted moſt punctually. Advice from any Quarter with the Premium, lodged. Policies of Inſurance ſhall be made out, and regiſtered, and the ſame Regard paid to the Intereſt of the Aſſured, as if he himſelf was preſent; as I intend to tranſact all Buſineſs conformable to Inſtructions, and with the greateſt Punctuality; and, as my Endeavours to remove many Inconveniencies Traders up the Country, and in *Maryland*, and elſewhere, labour under, hope to meet with their Approbation, as I am furniſhed with all neceſſary Conveniencies for ſtoring any kind of Merchandize, &c.

WILLIAM M'CAA.

*** I cannot doubt but every judicious Trader up the Country, in *Maryland*, &c. will think an Office of this kind, will be moſt proper to have their Buſineſs tranſacted in, a Merchant having much Buſineſs of his own on Hand, will certainly give it the Preference; whereas there will be nothing of the kind here; and I muſt further aſſure every Gentleman, who ſhall think proper to employ me, that they ſhall meet with Satisfaction. Wm. M'CAA.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN, who writes a good Hand, and underſtands Accounts: Such a one, if well recommended for his Honeſty, and Sobriety, may hear of Employment, by applying to the Printers.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship CHARMING BETSY, JEREMIAH BELT, *from* LONDON, *and to be ſold at the Store adjoining Mr.* MIDDLETON's *Houſe, in* Annapolis,

A VARIETY of EUROPEAN and EAST-INDIA GOODS, on the very loweſt Terms, for Caſh or Country Produce.

(*3) WILLIAM HAMMOND, & Co.

WANTED,

IN *Dorcheſter* Pariſh, in *Dorcheſter* County, a CURATE. Any one properly qualified, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Veſtry of the ſaid Pariſh.

Signed per Order,
ROGER JONES, Regiſter.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber, ſundry Tracts of Land, in Maryland *and* Virginia, *viz.*

TWO TRACTS on a Drain of the Eaſtern Branch of *Patowmack*, One containing 188½ Acres, called SCOTT's GOOD LUCK, lying about 4 Miles from *Snowden*'s Iron-Works, and about Eight Miles from *Bladenſburg*; hath on it a good Dwelling-Houſe, Tobacco-Houſe, and ſeveral other convenient Houſes; about 70 Acres cleared, and under good Fence, extreme good Land, and a large Quantity of Meadow may be made thereon. The other contains 117 Acres, and joining the aforeſaid Tract; hath on it a good Dwelling-Houſe, new Tobacco-Houſe, and ſeveral other uſeful Houſes; about 30 Acres of cleared Land, and a very good Meadow ſowed with Timothy: Both of which Tracts of Land are well watered and timbered, lying near the main Road, leading from *Bladenſburg* to *Snowden*'s Works.——Thoſe in *Virginia*, are in *Hampſhire* County, One of which contains 614 Acres, lying on *Mill-Creek*, about 25 Miles below Fort *Cumberland*, on the main Road, leading from *Winchester* to ſaid Fort. The other contains 800 Acres, and lies on the North River of Great *Cape-Capon*, near the main Road, leading from *Winchester* to South Branch; all exceeding good Land, well watered and timbered, with a great Deal of Meadow Ground on each. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to Mr. *Stephen Weſt*, of *Upper-Marlborough*, or to the Subſcriber, in *Winchester*.

(*4) WILLIAM SCOTT.

FREDERICK COUNTY RACES.

ON Tueſday the 24th of *May* next, will be run for, near *George-Town*, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding: A Horſe of 14 Hands, to carry One Hundred and Twenty-ſix Pounds, Saddle and Bridle included, and to riſe and fall according to the Rules of Racing.——On the Day following, will be run for, on the ſame Terms, a PURSE OF TWELVE POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS, the winning Horſe the preceeding Day excepted: To ſtart between Two and Three o'Clock each Day, and entered with Meſſieurs *Joſeph Belt*, or *John Orme*, the preceeding Day of each Race. A Horſe winning Two clear Heats, and ſaving his Diſtance the Third, ſhall be entitled to the Money. Any Jockey detected in unfair Behaviour, ſhall be deemed diſtanced.——To pay One Pound Five Shillings for the firſt Day's Entrance, and Twelve Shillings and Six-pence for the Second; or double at the Poſt. Judges will be appointed to determine all Diſputes, and the Money to be paid as ſoon as they ſhall pronounce their Deciſion. Three reputed running Horſes to ſtart, or no Race. To run the Two Mile Heats.

WE once more requeſt all ſuch as are indebted to the Eſtate of *Richard Snowden*, late of *Patuxent* Iron-Works, deceaſed, either on Mortgage, Bill of Sale, Bond, Note, or Open Accompt, to make immediate Payment, as no longer Credit can poſſibly be given: Therefore, all ſuch as do not comply with the above Requiſition, may expect we ſhall proceed in ſuch Manner, (without reſpect to Perſons) as will compel them.——And, as we would make it as eaſy as in our Power, will take any kind of Country Produce in Payment of the above-mentioned Debts.

ELIZABETH SNOWDEN,
THOMAS, SAMUEL, and JOHN SNOWDEN, } Executors.
(tf)

P. S. We alſo deſire all Perſons indebted to us, of a Year or more ſtanding, to make Payment, or at leaſt come and ſettle their Accompts, to prevent ſuch Steps as would be diſagreeable to them, as will as to

THO*s*. SAM*l*. and JOHN SNOWDEN.

March 4, 1768.

To be SOLD, on reaſonable Terms, by James Houſton, *living in* Worceſter *County, on* Pocomoke *River*,

A SNOW, of about One Hundred and Fifty Tons. The Calking, Carpenters and Joiners Work are not yet finiſhed, but can be completed in Four Months, or leſs, if required.

Likewiſe a BRIG, of about One Hundred and Ten Tons. She is all completed except the Calking.

WANTED,

A PERSON well acquainted with the Buſineſs of a COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE. Such a one, on Application to the Printer, will be duly encouraged.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted the Firſt Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At ſame Place may be had, ready Printed, moſt kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of ſeveral Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, *&c. &c.* All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious Manner, on applying as above.